

# The Democrat

VOL. XI.

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

## The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

M. W. THOMAS, Agent.

(Office)—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, \$4.00

It paid in advance, 3.00

One copy, six months, 2.00

In advance, 1.50

One copy, three months, 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Star (\*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Each subsequent insertion, 1.00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

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STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Practices in all the Courts of the State.

Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Woodland.

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland.

Calla promptly responded to at all hours.

1867.

A. N. DICK,

DENTIST,

One door west of Express Office (up stairs),

Main St., Woodland, Cal.

Laundry Gas Administered.

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store, Residence,

College Street, North House south of Main

field.

C. E. PINKHAM, M.D.,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office over the Bank, Woodland, Cal.

Office hours: 10 to 12 A.M., 2 to 4 P.M.,

Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M.

W. G. WILSON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office in Bank Building. All work warranted

correct. Terms reasonable.

June 25th, 1877.

E. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Practices in District and Supreme Courts,

Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland, field.

W. B. TREMPER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House,

field.

E. R. HUGH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer,

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. field

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main

Street, Woodland, field

DR. GEORGE M. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office, one door west of Express Office; Road-

house, Second St. between Lincoln and Oak

Avenues. field

DR. E. L. PARKMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal.

Orders may be left at Hilston & White's

Drug Store. field

CHAS. HATHORN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office, over Gillis, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J

Street, Sacramento. field

DR. H. H. PIERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Wood-

land. field

DR. HENRY H. KIER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

Office—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street,

Knights' Landing, Cal. field

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

Office, over the Bank, Woodland, Main

Street, Woodland, Cal. field

W. R. HINSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. 1 and J, Sacramento, in

Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. field

DR. A. H. MERRITT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be

promptly attended to. field

NOTICE.

As the condition of the roads make my con-

templated trip an impossibility for the pres-

ent, I will make no extension of the time

allowed (60 days) in which my customers

may return to the city. field

PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED RATES.

—SAY—

60 days more—from March 15,

ANY KIND OF WEATHER!

Cloudy Days the Best for Good Effects,

(excepting Babies.)

Some say "Why, King, you are making bet-

ter work than ever!"

My answer is: I have had more good-look-

ing, better dressed subjects lately than ever

before. Also—see before in improvement.

See! Look in and see us.

KING, Photographer.

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Having just returned from the Bay

with a full assortment of

Field

A Lover's Dilemma.

A correspondent writing from Weyand's

Corners tells the following story on a young

gentleman of that place: Last Sunday eve-

ning one of the "paper" editors of Weyand's

Corners arrived himself in all the

georgiousness of his magnificent winter

mounted his horse and rode forth to visit

the one of all earth's jewels dearest to his

heart. He arrived safely at his lady-love's

abode, and hitching his weary animal to a

post, he entered the house that contained his

treasure. He seated himself by her side and

endeavored to her attentive ear, and in the

passionate tones of love. But alas! There is no

passion without its corresponding throe. An-

other actor appeared upon the scene in the

person of another young gentleman who also

had pretensions to the young lady's hand.

But he did not enter the house, for through

the window he observed the loving position

of the two, and resolved upon revenge. Fin-

ally a brilliant idea struck through his brain.

There was an old maid near the place which

had been turned out by the owner to die.

Catching this envious animal he transferred

his reins to his own hand, and led it to the

post, and turned the other animal loose.

He then concealed himself where he could

watch the proceedings. Gentleman No. 1

concluded his epistle, and bidding his lady

adieu, left her presence, and not not-

icing the change of animals, mounted the

old maid. But the male was very weak, and

in crossing a large mud hole the animal suc-

ceeded to slip, and the young lady, who was

badly, and his position being very dangerous

he shouted for help. His delusion, hearing

his agonizing shrieks, came, accompanied by

her brother, to his assistance. When the

light of the lantern which they carried fell

upon the enmeshed male, No. 1 uttered a cry

of rage. He had just seen the deception, and

now gave his brother-in-law a lesson in

blowing, he caught his own animal and rode

safer home.

A Tragedy at Yacaville.

The people of Yacaville were startled on the

morning of March 15th by the announcement

that an old resident of that place had been

murdered in his own house. The particulars

of the murder were as follows: Sunday morn-

ing he received word that Chris Weinmiller was found

dead in the cellar beneath his house. The Con-

stable immediately procured assistance and

hastened to the spot. Examining the place

was in a state of confusion; the beds

were strewn around the house, trunks broken

open, and everything indicated the determi-

nation of the murderer to escape. An un-

done to procure the desired object—money.

From thence he descended into the cellar,

and the sight that met his eyes was blood

curdling. Upon the ground lay the old man

and clothes torn and bloody, and his throat

cut from ear to ear, or, in fact, his head had

severed from the body. Besides the ghastly

cut, across the throat, his head and body were

scattered about the cellar, while an old

hatchet lying beside him indicated the in-

strument with which the murderer had done

his work. A common case-knife, sharpened

seemingly for the occasion, lay also near.

Telling the tale of blood, by his side sat a

gallon jar partially filled with wine, of which

he had an abundance in the cellar, showing

that he had undoubtedly gone into the cellar

to get drunk. The murderer, it was sup-

posed, had been in the cellar for some time

before he had killed his victim. The posses-



# The Holy Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

## The Honest Farmer.

Happy I count the farmer's life,  
His various round of wholesome toil;  
An honest man with loving wife,  
And offspring native to the soil.

Thrice happy, surely!—In his breast  
Plain wisdom and the trust in God,  
His path more straight from east to west  
Than politician ever trod.

His gains no loss to other men;  
His stalwart blows inflict no wound;  
Not busy with his tongue or pen,  
He questions truthfully sky and ground.

Farther with seasons and the sun,  
Nature's co-worker; all his skill  
Obedience, even as waters run,  
Winds blow, herb, beast, their law fulfill.

A vigorous youthhood, clean and bold;  
A manly manhood; cheerful age;  
His comely children proudly hold  
Their parentage best heritage.

Unhappily work, false, mirth, chicanery,  
Guilt, needless weal, and useless strife;  
O cities, vain, insane, insane!  
How happy is the farmer's life!

—Francis Maguire.

## Legend of Chivalry.

ROLAND AND OLIVER.

The city of Vienna is closely besieged, for Duke Girard, its lord, is at feud with the sovereign, Charles the Great King of France. Fiercely have they quarrelled over a wager at chess, and Girard must fly from the court, and call around him his kinsmen and vassals. Now they bravely defend the walls round which lies the mighty host of Charles. The twelve peers of France are there, Archbishop Turpin, the wise Duke Naimmes, Ganelon the traitor, Lambert of Bourges, Ogier the Dane, Richard of Normandy, Renaud of Montauban, and many another knight renowned in song and story. Great feats of arms are done on either side, but all the land grieves for the war between those that should be at peace.

For two years the siege lasted, during which Charles remained before the city, unable to take it, and unwilling to retreat. The knights and squires were wont to pass much of their time in hunting and in the sports of chivalry. One day Oliver, Duke Girard's nephew, upon whose chin the beard was beginning to grow, had stolen forth from the city alone, without arms or signs of rank, and passing fearlessly through the king's men, essayed his skill among a band of youths who were playing at the quintain. All were astonished at the strength and grace of this young stranger, who far surpassed even Roland, the nephew of Charles, at the game in which, hitherto, he had always borne away the prize. Suddenly there rose a murmur from the ranks, and the enemy who had found his way into the camp.

"Seize him!" was the cry, and a score of mailed hands were laid on Oliver. He shook them off; he snatched up a tent stake and laid his assailants upon the ground; he sprang upon a swift horse and flew toward the town. The king's men followed hard and fast, and young Roland was foremost among them all. Already he was close upon the fugitive; he had raised his sword to strike, when he heard a cry from the walls. He looked up, and there was the fair Alda, Oliver's sister, clasping her hands and raising her blue eyes to heaven, as she saw her brother's danger. The arm of Roland dropped to his side. He raised his sword, and Oliver rode on unharmed. Those who beheld him thought he had been wounded by an arrow from the walls. The shaft had gone to his heart.

Night and day Roland henceforth thought of the fair Alda, and no longer cared to prove his courage in any way against the city of her kinsmen. There were times of truce, too, when the ladies of Vienna rode freely through the king's camp, and then the youth might feast his eyes on her beauty. The day came when he was made a knight, and before even he had donned his bright shield, he sought speech of this lady and said:

"I dare not ask thee to accept me as thy knight; but I trust that all the deeds of my life will prove that I am no more faithful and devoted to thy service."

"Ah, sir," replied the blushing maiden, "I wish well that we might be friends, but this may not be while thy horse is at feud with mine."

From that day Roland strove to win his uncle's mind to peace, and in likewise counseled Duke Naimmes and the bravest of the peers. But Charles frowned and said bitterly that he expected other things from the new-made knight, and the fair Ganelon whispered doubts and sneers, for Ganelon hated Roland, even since the young knight had disabled him in his first tourney. These whisperers came to Roland's ear, and made his blood burn to show himself worthy of his spurs and to shame the slanderers.

Before long he had his wish. Now arrayed in rich ruffs and gaudy mantle as becometh a knight, came Oliver to the king's tent to treat for peace. Before all the barons and knights he told his errand; but the king's brow was stern as he answered:

"Peace Duke Girard shall not have, till he come with a saddle on his back to sue for it."

"Nay, my lord king," answered Oliver, "he were unworthy to be a peer of France if he thus debased himself."

Then spoke the false Ganelon:

"We have here the nephew in our hands. Let us hang him over against the gates, and thus teach the proud uncle to rebel against his king."

The eyes of Roland shone with anger, and he felt the traitor in the earth.

"It were shame to us," he cried, "if a messenger might not come and go freely, and speak all his will!"

"I have done my errand," said Oliver, preparing to depart. "If the king will remove his host, and seek to make peace, Duke Girard and all his men will henceforth serve him faithfully in all things. If not, ye know well how we can defend ourselves."

The wise Duke Naimmes whispered in his master's ear, counselling him to do words that might end this unworthy strife. But Charles sat silent with the cloud on his brow. Long had he stayed round this rebellious town, and he was not willing to depart till it had yielded to his mercy, or till not a soul within it should be left alive. Then suddenly Oliver turned to Roland, and cried:

"Shall thy uncle and mine be ever at war? Say, young knight, wilt thou meet me, and fight out this quarrel in single combat?"

"Ay, that will I, for France and the king," answered Roland, eagerly.

"Who be it?" said Charles, rising from his seat. "These two are of like age and strength, and it behooves them to win their spurs. Go back to the duke, young sir, and offer him this covenant; that if thou be vanquished, he shall leave the town forthwith; but if my nephew, I will raise the siege and let him live in peace."

Willingly all the peers raised their voices in assent, for they were weary of this long war, and loved not to shed the blood of their countrymen. Thus it was arranged, and the combat was appointed to take place next day on a little island in the stream that rolled between the duke's castle and the camp of the king.

That night King Charles had a troubled dream. He dreamed that a falcon and a hawk fought fiercely together, but before he might know which overcame the other, he awoke and could sleep no more. Anxious, he vowed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem from the day, but no story. Meanwhile the fair Alda spent the night on her knees in the chapel of the castle. If Oliver were slain on the morrow she would become a nun. And yet she could not pray that Roland might fall by his hands. She wept, praying on her brother's armor, dreading both victory and defeat.

Now the hour of combat had come. The bank of the river was thronged with spectators. The besieged covered the walls, and high above all sat the Lady Alda with eager eyes. Opposite stood the mailed host of the king. From either bank the young knights were rowed across and left together on the island. Oliver was equipped in rich armor that a good Jew had given him when he was made knight. Roland had a sword, a shield, and a lance, but no armor. The sword was broken, and the shield, with its red and white quarterings, the Saracen was to know so well. Courteously they saluted each other, and the fight began forthwith.

Brightly shone the swords in the morning sun. Fiercely closed the young champions for life or death. Loud echoed the blows from the castle walls. The rivets fell from their armor, and splinters of steel flew into the river on either hand. All who beheld marvelled to see such strokes, at each of which it seemed that the enemy's life would be ended. Blood and sweat poured down their bodies; they panted for breath; they exhausted their strength, but neither would yield an inch.

It was a good blade that Girard's nephew carried from the day, but no steel could withstand the matchless Durandal. At last Oliver's sword broke in his hand. He was forced to his knees; already he almost felt the enemy's sword in his heart; he closed his eyes and thought of heaven, and his sister's despairing cry rang in his ears.

But Roland flung away his weapon.

"Rise," he said, "I am the nephew of the King of France. I slay not unarmed men."

Oliver rose to his feet, and they faced each other with naked hands. They tore up two saplings, and with them struck mighty blows till these were broken. Then they locked their bodies together, and wrestled like lions, till both at the same moment came to the ground.

When they stood up breathless, the King saw them unlace their helmets and embrace.

"Ha! is my nephew tired of the fight?" he cried, and Ganelon whispered to him that Roland was betraying him.

"Nay," said the wise Duke Naimmes, "I will go through the fire or fight a Saracen giant, if Roland be false; and so spoke all the peers whose own hearts were loyal."

In friendly converse the youths reposed throughout the noon-day heat. Another sword was brought to Oliver from the castle, and a great gold dagger of wine, from which both drank. The Lady Alda and pledged each other.

"Right glad am I," said Oliver, "to have to do with so good a man."

"And am I," said Roland, "to have to do with a fair lady."

They spoke of another to lace on their helmets, and with fresh strength renewed the battle. The hot sun went down toward the west, but still they fought on, and the two hosts watched them, now with hope and now with fear. Again and again they paused to take breath, then crossed their swords once more. Would the day not see the end of this struggle?

"Now it is Roland who lowered his blade," he said. "I am fattered and weak, and if it please thee, I would fain lie down and rest a time."

"With all my heart," replied Oliver. "It was no honor to vanquish a knight through sickness. Rest and fear not; I myself will watch over thee."

Roland undid his helmet, and stretched himself on the earth. Then Oliver brought a great stone, and put it beneath his head to give him ease, and fanned his face, and fetched water in his own helmet.

"Ah! he yields—he is overcome!" cried the king, and Alda had great pity of the fallen knight.

"But the king's nephew stood up and laughed."

"Nay, I did but feign to try thy faith. I could fight on for days and nights, if need were. But, courteous sir, since ye use me thus, I would right willingly call thee brother. And if I live, I will marry no lady but thy fair sister."

"And if I live, she shall marry no man but thee," said Oliver.

The sun went down as they again closed in desperate encounter. All that day had they fought with all their might, and neither could boast of victory. Again the good blades clashed, and the blows resounded over the water. The shades gathered round and hid them from sight. The ancient watchers could see but the sparks struck from helm and hauberk. And at last the darkness came between them, and the sounds of strife ceased.

They had fallen into each other's arms, and vowed lifelong friendship, since neither might prevail over the other as foe. Roland undertook to make Girard's peace with his uncle. Oliver promised him the hand of his sister. Henceforth, as brothers, they should share wealth, and honor, and love, and never again draw sword, unless it were to fight side by side.

And now a great uproar arose in the camp. News had come that the Saracens were invading France. Gladly now both king and duke heard the nephew's entreaty for peace, and willingly they agreed to turn their arms against the infidels.

The reconciliation was sealed by Roland's betrothal to Alda. All the land rejoiced that this long strife should thus be brought to an end, and with high

hearts the united host marched to that great war.

The Holy system of conveying steam for heating purposes by means of pipes laid underground, for considerable distances, is the invention of Mr. Birdsell Holy of Lockport, N. Y., and has been put in practical operation in that city under the auspices of a local company formed for that purpose. The plan upon which it is being carried out is briefly as follows: A horizontal boiler, sixteen feet by five, is located centrally, and two other boilers are employed as accessories in case of need. Wrought-iron pipes are laid about three feet underground, allowing space for the expansion of the pipes, and a half-inch pipe for one thousand feet distance, three-inch pipe for three thousand feet, six-inch pipe for nine thousand feet. The mains and service-pipes are laid the same as the gas-pipes in our streets, but with heat-retaining and moisture-excluding coverings. Right angles at the corners of the streets, and alternately ascending and descending grades of twenty to forty feet are no impediments to the successful operation of the enterprise. Service-pipes three-fourths of an inch in diameter are found sufficient to arm a large building. About three miles of mains have been laid in Lockport, extending through five streets, supplied with a boiler pressure of thirty pounds to the square inch. There are now being heated satisfactorily, at an average of seventy degrees, a large school-building, containing 100,000 cubic feet of space, the largest hall in the city, and rooms in the same building, making about 150,000 cubic feet of space; and forty large dwellings; and these are being run to steam by means of a single engine, one-half mile from the boiler-house. The total space warmed by one boiler five feet by sixteen feet, is over 1,000,000 cubic feet. It is proved that a district of four square miles, or equal to sixteen districts of one-half mile square, can be economically warmed from one central point. The company furnishes the mains, and the consumers pay all expenses from the curb, the cost of apparatus depending upon the style of radiators, etc. Precautions are exercised to prevent the pipes from freezing, and steam and hot water are properly connected and protected. Both pure dry steam for heating purposes, and hot water from condensed steam for laundry purposes are delivered in every dwelling. The apparatus in each dwelling is under ready and economical control, and the condensed steam furnishes to each house an abundant supply of pure and soft water. This plan is claimed to be capable of almost indefinite extension in the service it can be made to do. It is explained that the plan is economical in absolute quantities, at a low cost, throughout a city or village, may be applied to practical uses as follows:

To the warming of dwelling-houses; the cooking of food; the washing and drying of clothes; the running of steam engines, and the extinguishment of fires; the heating of water, and the warming of buildings, and the application of steam to a single building. Mr. Holy, the inventor and patentee, has been for two years engaged in developing this system, and it is claimed its entire success is demonstrated by its practical application in Lockport this winter. A citizen of Buffalo has recently introduced apparatus on the Holy plan, by which is conveyed underground upwards of a thousand feet and his dwelling heated satisfactorily. By recently introduced steam-heating apparatus in this city, it is proposed to heat from the same boiler two or more detached dwellings; this being an application of the same general principle under which Mr. Holy proposes to heat all the buildings in a city. It is evident that the present methods of house-warming are capable of very great improvement, both to the betterment of the heat supplied and to a wise economy of expenditures of money and labor.

A FOREIGN WRITER OF GETTYSBURG.

Major J. Scheibert witnessed the battle of Gettysburg from the top of a high tree, in the rear of General Lee's position. He attributes the Confederate defeat to the absence of their cavalry, and the fact that no officer had been found to fill Stonewall Jackson's place. Major Scheibert says, in his letter (written from Stuttgart to Southern historical papers), that Lee was uneasy at Gettysburg. "All who saw him on these two occasions, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, will remember that Lee at Chancellorsville had the honor of being at his side in the brunt of the struggle) was full of calm, quiet self-possession, feeling that he had done his duty to the utmost, and had brought the army into the most favorable position to defeat the hostile force. In the days of Gettysburg this quiet, self-possessed calmness was wanting. Lee was not at his ease, but was riding to and fro, frequently changing his position, making anxious inquiries here and there, and looking backward. After the shock of the battle was over, he resumed his accustomed calmness, for then he saw clearly, and handled the army with a mastery which was peculiar to him. The uneasiness during the days of the battle was due to the fact that, as we all know, Lee was not a soldier, but a statesman, and he was aware from the reports of Longstreet, Hood, Heth, and others, and as appeared also to me from the peep I had of the battle-field."

A ROMANCE OF THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—Until recently there has come to the dead letter division of the Post office Department, with the regularity of the daily mail, a letter bearing the postmark of an Eastern city, and addressed simply, "Philip Gregory, Esq." on a plain envelope, but without any directions to which it was intended to be sent. These letters were dated with the day of the month and year, beginning "My own dearest Philip," and ending, "Your faithful and affectionate Mary." They were strangely tender, always trustful, never upbraiding. They ever bore the assurance of her faith in his love, and in the belief that he would some day come back to her. They were in the handwriting and language of a refined and cultured lady. As the years went by the lines grew tremulous with age, but the love they uttered was young and strong and constant. At last they came no more, and the loss was felt. The misty dimness of the dead-letter files by which they were kept, as if some old friend had been stricken by the hand of death. There being nothing in them to indicate the residence of the writer, they were destroyed, being of "no value." Thus every day in the year, from the morning of the day to the evening of old age, did this "daughter of tears" send forth a letter to her lost lover, hoping one might chance to reach him; but he never came, and she went down into the shadows of the Unknown, trusting him still. If it was a form of insanity, I would there were more of it in the world.

There shall be no reduction of the whisky tax this year. So Congress decides.

## Heating a City by Steam.

The Holy system of conveying steam for heating purposes by means of pipes laid underground, for considerable distances, is the invention of Mr. Birdsell Holy of Lockport, N. Y., and has been put in practical operation in that city under the auspices of a local company formed for that purpose. The plan upon which it is being carried out is briefly as follows: A horizontal boiler, sixteen feet by five, is located centrally, and two other boilers are employed as accessories in case of need. Wrought-iron pipes are laid about three feet underground, allowing space for the expansion of the pipes, and a half-inch pipe for one thousand feet distance, three-inch pipe for three thousand feet, six-inch pipe for nine thousand feet. The mains and service-pipes are laid the same as the gas-pipes in our streets, but with heat-retaining and moisture-excluding coverings. Right angles at the corners of the streets, and alternately ascending and descending grades of twenty to forty feet are no impediments to the successful operation of the enterprise. Service-pipes three-fourths of an inch in diameter are found sufficient to arm a large building. About three miles of mains have been laid in Lockport, extending through five streets, supplied with a boiler pressure of thirty pounds to the square inch. There are now being heated satisfactorily, at an average of seventy degrees, a large school-building, containing 100,000 cubic feet of space, the largest hall in the city, and rooms in the same building, making about 150,000 cubic feet of space; and forty large dwellings; and these are being run to steam by means of a single engine, one-half mile from the boiler-house. The total space warmed by one boiler five feet by sixteen feet, is over 1,000,000 cubic feet. It is proved that a district of four square miles, or equal to sixteen districts of one-half mile square, can be economically warmed from one central point. The company furnishes the mains, and the consumers pay all expenses from the curb, the cost of apparatus depending upon the style of radiators, etc. Precautions are exercised to prevent the pipes from freezing, and steam and hot water are properly connected and protected. Both pure dry steam for heating purposes, and hot water from condensed steam for laundry purposes are delivered in every dwelling. The apparatus in each dwelling is under ready and economical control, and the condensed steam furnishes to each house an abundant supply of pure and soft water. This plan is claimed to be capable of almost indefinite extension in the service it can be made to do. It is explained that the plan is economical in absolute quantities, at a low cost, throughout a city or village, may be applied to practical uses as follows:

To the warming of dwelling-houses; the cooking of food; the washing and drying of clothes; the running of steam engines, and the extinguishment of fires; the heating of water, and the warming of buildings, and the application of steam to a single building. Mr. Holy, the inventor and patentee, has been for two years engaged in developing this system, and it is claimed its entire success is demonstrated by its practical application in Lockport this winter. A citizen of Buffalo has recently introduced apparatus on the Holy plan, by which is conveyed underground upwards of a thousand feet and his dwelling heated satisfactorily. By recently introduced steam-heating apparatus in this city, it is proposed to heat from the same boiler two or more detached dwellings; this being an application of the same general principle under which Mr. Holy proposes to heat all the buildings in a city. It is evident that the present methods of house-warming are capable of very great improvement, both to the betterment of the heat supplied and to a wise economy of expenditures of money and labor.

A FOREIGN WRITER OF GETTYSBURG.

Major J. Scheibert witnessed the battle of Gettysburg from the top of a high tree, in the rear of General Lee's position. He attributes the Confederate defeat to the absence of their cavalry, and the fact that no officer had been found to fill Stonewall Jackson's place. Major Scheibert says, in his letter (written from Stuttgart to Southern historical papers), that Lee was uneasy at Gettysburg. "All who saw him on these two occasions, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, will remember that Lee at Chancellorsville had the honor of being at his side in the brunt of the struggle) was full of calm, quiet self-possession, feeling that he had done his duty to the utmost, and had brought the army into the most favorable position to defeat the hostile force. In the days of Gettysburg this quiet, self-possessed calmness was wanting. Lee was not at his ease, but was riding to and fro, frequently changing his position, making anxious inquiries here and there, and looking backward. After the shock of the battle was over, he resumed his accustomed calmness, for then he saw clearly, and handled the army with a mastery which was peculiar to him. The uneasiness during the days of the battle was due to the fact that, as we all know, Lee was not a soldier, but a statesman, and he was aware from the reports of Longstreet, Hood, Heth, and others, and as appeared also to me from the peep I had of the battle-field."

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## Judging by Appearances.

When Maine was a district of Massachusetts, Ezekiel Whitman was chosen to represent the district in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was an eccentric man, and one of the best lawyers of his time. He owned a farm, and did much work on his land; and when the time came for him to set out for Boston his best suit of clothes was a suit of homespun. His wife objected to his going in that garb, but he did not care.

"I will get a nice suit made as soon as I reach Boston," he said.

Reaching his destination, Whitman found rest at Doolittle's city tavern. Let it be understood that he was a graduate of Harvard, and at this tavern he was at home. As he entered the parlor of the house he found several ladies and gentlemen assembled, and he heard the following remark from one of them:

"Ah, here comes a countryman of the poor homespun gent. Here's a fellow!"

Whitman stared at the company and then sat down.

"Say, my friend, are you from the country?" remarked one of the gentlemen.

"Yes," answered Ezekiel with a ludicrous twist of the face.

"And what do you think of our city?" asked one of the ladies.

"It's a pretty thickly settled place any how. It's got a sweeping sight of houses in the air."

"And a good many people, too."

"Many people where you come from?"

"Wal, some."

"Plenty of ladies, I suppose?"

"As to a lady, I speak!"

"And I don't doubt that you are quite a bean among 'em."

"Yes, beans 'em home, tew meetin' and singin' skew!"

"Perhaps the gentleman from the country will take a glass of wine?"

"Thank 'ee. Don't know if I do."

The wine was brought.

"You must drink a toast."

"O git out! I eat toast, never heard of such a thing as drinkin' it. But I can give you a sentiment."

The ladies clapped their hands; but what was their surprise when the stranger, rising, spoke calmly and clearly as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every blessing earth can afford; and may you grow better and wiser with advancing years, bearing ever in mind that outward appearances are deceitful. You mistake me, from my dress, for a country booby, while I, from the same superficial cause, thought you were ladies and gentlemen. The mistake has been mutual. He had just finished, when Caleb Strong, Governor of the State, entered and inquired for Whitman.

"Ah, here I am Governor. Glad to see you."

Then turning to the dumbfounded company, he said:

"I wish you a very good evening."

The Blind Boy's Patience.

The other day I went to see a little blind boy. Scarier fever had settled in his eyes, and for many months he had been groping in darkness. He was a little fellow, upon the run over here.

"Well, my dear boy," I said, "this is hard for you, is it not?"

He did not answer for a moment, then he said, "I don't know that I ought to say how good God knows best." But his lip quivered and a little tear stole down his cheek.

"Yes, my child, you have a kind heavenly Father, who loves you and feels for you, more even than your mother does."

"I know it, sir," said the little boy, "and it comforts me."

"I wish Jesus was here to cure Frank," said his little sister.

"Well," said I, "He will open little Frank's eyes to see I, his good Savior, be he. He will show him that a blinded heart is worse than blind eyes; and he will cure it, and make him see and enjoy beautiful heavenly things, so that he may sit here and be a thousand times happier than many children who are running about."

"I can't help wishing he could see," said Lizzie.

"I dare say; but I hope you don't try to make Frank discontented."

"Frank isn't discontented," said Lizzie, earnestly. "He goes to God and loves everything right, and makes his own sunshine; does it not, Frank?"

"I don't feel cross now," said the little blind boy, meekly. "When I am alone I pray and sing my Sabbath school lyrics, and sing, and sing; and God is in the room, and it feels light, and—and I forget I'm blind all at once, and a sweet light stole over all my features as he spoke—it was heavenly light, I was sure."

THE GERMAN ARMY.—An interesting account of the German army has recently been published by a French officer, who was for many years military attaché at the court of Berlin. The total number of trained soldiers of Germany on the day of mobilization, is estimated by the writer at from 3,000,000 to 3,800,000 men, of whom 1,800,000 belong to the regular army and landwehr. Owing to improvements which have been made in the details of the mobilization scheme since the war of 1770-71, the writer calculates that in three weeks the whole of the regular army could be concentrated on the French frontier, while in another three weeks the fourth battalions and six divisions of landwehr troops could be brought up into line, the total strength of the invading army being thus raised to about 900,000 men. The mobilization of the second levy of troops could not begin until the fourth week, but by the end of the thirteenth week 350,000 more men could be added to the field force, raising the strength of this latter to 1,150,000, leaving still 300,000 recruits at the depots. With regard to the armament of the German troops, the author points out that in the batteries attached to divisions the maximum load which a horse has to drag has been reduced to 319 kilograms, whereas with the French field-piece, model Lahille No. 8, each horse carries a load of 380 kilograms; and, finally, calls attention to the care which has been taken to provide the cavalry of the German army with a serviceable firearm.

Mr. Lovin tells a good story of an Irishman giving the password at the battle of Fuentenay, at which the great Saxe was Marshal. Colonel—"The password is Saxe; now don't forget it, Pat." Pat—"Sackin' faith I will not. Wasn't my father a miller?" "Who goes there?" cried the sentinel, after he had arrived at his post. Pat was as wise as an owl, and in a sort of whispered howl, replied: "Baga, yer honor!"

## CAPITAL HOTEL.

SACRAMENTO.

Corner of K and Seventh Streets.

This Hotel having been newly refitted and furnished in every respect to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FARE ORDERS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL. BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.

## H. WACHHORST.

IMPORTING

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

79 J Street, Sacramento.

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS.

Ladies attention to his

Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.

Ornamental and for the Table—225 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a gray shade, like some quality of Silver Forks and spoons.

JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cases, Amethysts, Coral and Solid Gold sets.

RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera, Guard, Chateaux and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Breast-pieces, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Head-bands, Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, and English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufacturers, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendulums.

DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

Order Promptly Filled.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.

My customers enjoy the advantage of purchasing my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.

Remember the Signs of the Firm Clock.

79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.

Oct-13-78

## THEY HAVE ARRIVED

50 CASES OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Hats, Etc., Etc.

27 CASES

HARDWARE

All bought at the Manufacturers.

WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

Come and see for yourselves and purchase where you can.

Save the S. F. Jobbers' Profit.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.

WOODLAND AND CAPAT, CAL.

Oct-13-78

## SHERMAN, HYDE & CO

SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE

IN THE STATE.

SHERMAN & HYDE SQUARE

AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Webster Pianos!

STEDMAN AND GERMAN

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

ESTET AND STANDARD ORGANS

SHEET MUSIC

AND

Everything in the Music Line

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Address,

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,

San Francisco

Oct-13-78

## E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

No. 61 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention given to taking and certifying Depositions of Witnesses.

## Dr. I. N. HODGEN,

DENTIST.

THIRD EXAMINATION WASHINGTON PARK

In consequence of the failure of the ex-ante time will be given to all that are good, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifty Dollars and upwards.

Office over Express Office, Oct-13-78

## STEINWAY'S

Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS!

Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz. TWO MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for

"The Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles of Pianos."

No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal.

First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1889.

First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1883.

A. HEYMAN, Gen'l Agent,

SACRAMENTO.

Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Court House

Oct-13-78

## CAPITAL HOTEL.

Woodland.

Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and famous hotel, the house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.

Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms.

At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best of the market.

No Chinese Cooks Employed

Free to and from all passenger trains.

JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

## A. D. PORTER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

Dealer in Produce Generally.

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

Oct-13-78

## BROOKLYN HOTEL,

No. 210 and 212 Bush Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Refitted and Refurnished Thoroughly

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Rooms, with Board, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day



This image shows a vertical strip of aged, textured paper, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a light brown or tan color with a visible fibrous texture. There are some minor stains, foxing, and a dark vertical crease or fold line running down the right side of the strip.











# The Toledo Democrat.

WOODLAND, TOLEDO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

## Her Logic.

And you would read me a sermon,  
And fling it, I know, is the text.  
Ah, well! I will own the impeachment  
And promise will not be vexed.  
But first, dear, I wish to assure you  
That I am not a married fellow;  
You will never convince me I'm guilty  
Of any unpardonable sin.

My husband! Well, how have I wronged him?  
By willing an evening away?  
With one who is eager to marry  
Where he cares so little to stay?  
I'm trifling with happiness? Nonsense!  
I'm happy as married folks go;  
And, where I've no harmless flirtation,  
He's a dozen to match it, I know.

We read metaphysics together;  
I confess it was dangerous ground—  
Such weird and mystical fancies  
And theories there may be found.  
For a treatise on mutual attraction,  
I certainly don't require any;  
The old German books are the mischief  
At leading one's fancy astray.

But, *entre nous*, does it follow,  
Because I am married, my dear,  
I must be content with my enjoyment,  
And fall down and worship Monsieur?  
But I still have a soupcon of honor;  
Ah! thanks for your kindly advice.  
I will own to a penchant for flirting,  
And it's mighty, but still it is nice!

—Lucie Clark Hardy.

## A Young Mother's Experience.

ONE OF THE PEARL THINGS EVER

WROTE.

Florence Maryatt, in her novel now  
running through the English press, "My  
Own Child," gives the experience of a  
sixteen-year-old widow, whose husband  
has just died and whose infant was about  
to be born. She says:

"As is customary with young mothers, I  
often feared that I should die in my  
coming trial than live to see my child  
grow up and flourish. Any happiness I  
might experience in the prospect of it  
only came by fits and starts. It seemed  
too terrible a trial to survive, and my  
fears were at times overwhelming.

brooded over it day after day till my  
depression was almost habitual, and haunt-  
ing me even in sleep would cause me to  
start up three or four times a night,  
shivering for help, and trembling from  
head to foot with a horror which I could  
only feel and not interpret. Had I had  
any one on whom to lean in this extremity  
I should have borne myself perhaps  
with greater dignity and trust; but more  
than ever did I now feel myself to be  
alone.

Had Hugh's dear joyful voice  
been able to whisper assurance to me, I  
should have believed and rested on his  
word. Had I possessed a mother to take  
me in her arms, and tell me that I was  
the possession of myself outweighed all  
her pain, I might have taken heart from  
her example and learned to put my con-  
fidence in heaven; but I had no one to  
speak to on the subject but such as were  
less wise than myself, and I had never  
learned to distrust my own feelings.

I feared it extremely improper that any  
one should allude to such a thing as a  
baby until it had been dressed in Chris-  
tian attire and laid in a bassinet; and  
Jane, with the horror of the thought of  
physical pain and the wonderful capac-  
ity they have for dilating on the ter-  
rors of a situation, so augmented my  
vague fears whenever I mentioned the  
matter to her, that my own sense, small  
as it was, pointed to the advisability of  
keeping my thoughts to myself. So I  
dragged out the weary days alone, and  
spring drew nearer and nearer; and if I  
ever prayed, it was not for protection  
and safety and a happy future with my child  
but that I might die before it ever saw  
the light. I was so frightened!

It was the dawn of one of the earliest  
days of March when I lay in my bed so  
weak and exhausted that I felt as if I were  
sinking through the mattress and the  
floor, right and away into the air. Every-  
thing about me seemed far off, as though  
I were in a dream. The voices of the  
persons who moved about my room  
seemed far off, as if I heard through  
a fog; and yet I could distinguish all over  
the room in the most amazing way. I could  
trace the unusual disorder of the apart-  
ment and I could see that the faces which  
had been so anxiously peering into mine for  
the last twelve hours had settled  
down into something like their natural  
expression again. I knew, too,  
that my trial was over, and that I had  
passed through the gates of hell into the  
pale of heaven; but I was too languid to  
think of anything else. I felt that my  
weakness would gradually fade away  
into unconsciousness, and all I de-  
sired was to be allowed to fade away,  
and never be troubled with pain or pleasure  
or any emotion any more. Even a  
loud and energetic snail from the each  
end of the bed did not arouse me.

"A fine child," said the doctor.  
"Very fine, sir," responded the nurse—  
who had been torturing me for twenty-  
four hours past with wailing, wailing  
able jokes and worrying attentions. Un-  
til I had begun to regard her as an em-  
body of the head himself. "I don't know  
as I ever see a finer. She's a regular  
beauty, she is; and such lungs, too!"

These words, accompanied by a long  
prolonged snail, made me feel a little curi-  
ous. Some of the pleasant anticipations  
I had ventured to indulge in flickered  
back upon my memory.

"Doctor!" I said, faintly.  
"Hush, my dear! You mustn't talk."  
was the immediate answer, as Doctor  
Carle came to my bedside and felt of  
my pulse. "So—so! We are getting on.  
But my baby is still, like a good  
girl, and goes to sleep."

"Oh, the baby's all right! A nice,  
healthy little girl! Now, you know  
everything's well over, and so you must  
think of nothing but having a good rest."  
But the snail was not to be so easily  
dismissed. He had put the baby on the  
top of the chest of drawers to keep it out of  
the way, and something quite new, and  
that I had not experienced before, began  
to spring up in me at the sound, and  
make my heart palpitate with eager joy.  
"Doctor! I will go to sleep, but I  
must see my baby!"

"Afterwards, my dear, afterwards; you  
must be found judiciously employed.

are not strong enough yet. Trust me,  
everything is right, and you shall have it  
as soon as you have rested a little."

"I can not rest till I have seen it. Oh,  
doctor! Nurse! do give me my baby!"  
My agitation was rising. The nurse  
glanced at the doctor, and the doctor  
nodded at the nurse, and in another mo-  
ment a bundle of flannel was laid on my  
left arm, and I trembled with eagerness  
as I pulled it open. A fat, plump, red  
face met my view, with a nose that spread  
half over it, two weak, swollen eyes feebly  
blinking at the light, and a mouth that  
was slit from ear to ear—in fact, the or-  
thodox new-born baby.

But I don't think I saw what she was  
like. I was experiencing that mar-  
velous thrill that comes over a woman when  
the child of the man she loves is first  
placed in her arms, and in the uncon-  
scious little creature beside me I saw only  
Hugh's representative. Hugh in his  
strength and beauty—Hugh in his im-  
pudence and boldness—Hugh in his  
love for and protection of me—Hugh on his  
death-bed! Oh! I had never missed  
Hugh before as I missed him when I  
first laid my baby in my arms! Where  
was he to rejoice my baby from this won-  
derful thing with me—to be thankful for my  
safety—to assure me he would love me for  
my sake and his own? Where was the  
father of my child? I only felt half a  
mother within him. The first words I  
uttered as I looked at my daughter's fea-  
tures was his name. The first welcome  
I gave her were the tears that welled up  
weakly into my eyes at the remembrance  
that he could never see her.

"Hugh was so kind, so brokenly, as I  
squeezed the little bundle to my bosom  
and turned my face around upon the pil-  
low.

"Come! come! this will never do!"  
said the doctor, as he hurriedly mixed  
some drops in a glass. "Here, my  
dear, drink this; and nurse, take the  
child into another room until Mrs. Powers  
has had a sleep."

"No, no!" I said, imploringly. "I will  
drink whatever you like, doctor; but  
pray let me see my baby from time to  
time, or even to think!"

"I will promise anything if you will  
leave my baby here."

So, fearing the effect of opposition, I  
supposed they did as I desired them, and  
with lips pressed upon the face of my in-  
fant, who, with the instinct of young  
animals, seemed to understand I was her  
mother, and to be quite contented to lie  
peacefully in my arms, I sank off to sleep  
as placid as her own.

Rapid Locomotive Building.

The most rapid feat on record in loco-  
motive building is noted by the Detroit  
Press at Jackson, Michigan. The  
gangs of workmen numbering fourteen  
men each attempted to put two loco-  
motives together in the shortest time yet  
made.

"The jacks were applied, the huge  
bolters were raised and bolted on their  
frames, then they were placed on their  
wheels with all possible expedition, while  
simultaneously work was progressing on  
every portion of the machine, and they  
were rapidly assuming perfect form. Water  
was let into the boilers, and even  
while men were working at the grates the  
fires were kindled and the 'infants' be-  
gan to warm up for their work. At that  
one of them is ready for the smoke stack,  
and is pulled along the track until she  
stops beneath the one designed for her,  
which hangs above her.

"Lower away, cast off your tackle, go  
about!" said the yard engine puller. The  
end of the house and to another shop for  
completion, her constructors working as  
she moves, and busy hands being em-  
ployed in fastening the bolts which hold  
the smoke stack in its place. A few mo-  
ments more and the last screw is turned,  
and the last bolt is fastened, the engineer  
stands in his place, and in just two hours  
and fifty-five minutes from the time the  
signal to commence was given the thro-  
tle is pulled and the first of the two new  
engines completed, followed a moment  
later by her mate."

All the pieces of machinery connected  
with the locomotive had been finished  
and ready for use beforehand, and none  
of the boys had been idle. On the two  
new engines made trials of seventy-  
two miles each and worked nicely.

Love's Young Dream.

A bridal couple, with more style about  
them than a grass widow, honored the  
Indian House with their presence two or  
three days during the past week. They  
gave the dining-room a mighty long look  
over at each other, and at each other, and  
at their new clothes, with white gloves on,  
and when old man Ryman first saw them  
he took one square look and then set  
down his coffee-pot and went into the  
kitchen and laughed until his eyes  
were sore, and then he came back and  
said he felt that he was paid ten times  
over with compound interest for all the  
trials, vexations and unpaid board bills  
encountered in his experience since he left  
the old farm.

"The dining-room girl got her face  
straight enough to get behind their chairs  
and say—

"Roast beef, roast pork, lamb, chicken  
or fish?"—the bridegroom said, "Chicken  
meats more, and the bride, with the char-  
acteristic presence of mind for which her  
sex has ever been noted, interposed:

"Oh, no, ducky dear; we can't take any  
of that; for don't you know, piggy-widgy,  
'twould muss our gloves up! We'll have  
to have something we can eat with our  
knives and forks."

"So we will, bonny blue eyes—I never  
thought of that. What do you say to  
roast beef, then, huxy-puxy! Can we go  
some of that, sweetly?" asked the happy  
man.

"No, no, ducky, it's always tough, and  
we might splash the gravy and soil our  
clothes, don't you see, honey-dew! Let's  
take lamb, pootee, that's always tender, I  
don't care much about it, but it cuts so  
easy, lovely, and I expect their knives are  
as dull as a hoe," remarked the bride.

"Well, I don't care, pussy; whatever  
you say, for I s'pose we've got to keep up  
appearances; but, burn my backside, sugar,  
lump, if I had got a confounded big  
notion to peel off these mittens an' wash  
into some of that 'ere chicken and fish,  
for I'm all killin' fond of it, and these  
blame things sweat my hands so, doo-  
poony, and pucker my eyes, and make  
me tickle, plaster, and hang me if I don't  
almost confess they've blistered my fin-  
gers all up."

"No, no—never, goosey, don't do that  
for the world, or everybody'll know we're  
from the country, an' maybe they'll put  
us in the papers, huxy dear, an' wouldn't  
that be awful!"

And the young wife had her own way  
about it, as they always do.—*Breakfast  
Table.*

The devil never yet tempted a man  
whom he found judiciously employed.

Herr Driesbach.

The Schobariae Republic gives some  
reasons for the great lion tamer  
who died not long since on his farm in  
Ohio, at the age of seventy, "poor but  
contented." Driesbach's earliest charac-  
teristics were marked, daring and an un-  
controllable love for animals. From the  
uncle's farm, near Schobariae, he gradu-  
ated as an apprentice to the shoe-making  
business in that village, under one Chris-  
tian Keyser. He found nothing in the  
making and mending of shoes to conform  
to his restless, daring spirit and fondness  
for adventure. He left Schobariae, went  
to New York and obtained an appoint-  
ment on the police force of that city.

While acting as a policeman he daily  
visited a menagerie there, and his old  
fondness for animals revived. This was  
noticed by the managers, and Driesbach  
was induced to resign his position on the  
police force and become an obscure em-  
ployee of the menagerie. He soon showed  
such tact, talent and daring—such per-  
formance in the management of the ani-  
mals, that he was promoted, and afterward  
became renowned throughout the world as  
the "great lion tamer."

He undoubtedly was. No one disputes  
the title of champion of Herr Driesbach.  
He visited Europe and received the  
plaudits of crowned heads in all the  
monarchal centers of fashion and folly.  
He induced his caravan (at that time  
traveling) to come to Schobariae. The  
management laughed at the idea of bring-  
ing to a country village with such an ex-  
pensive establishment. But they acquies-  
ced. The result was an immense throng  
and money in the treasury. An instance  
of the daring courage in his nature  
was shown when he was once in a dan-  
gerous position, and he was rescued by  
Driesbach's favorite leopard. He was  
tame, gentle and docile as a child.

Driesbach carried him in his arms, on  
his shoulders and often laid down with  
him and slept together. One day Dries-  
bach left the door of the cage open and  
himself down under the shade of a tree  
and soon fell asleep. As soon as the leopard  
perceived that his keeper was wrapped  
in the arms of Mr. and Mrs. Morpheus,  
he sprang from the cage and grasped  
Driesbach's throat. A death struggle en-  
sued, Driesbach coming off victor in the  
death of his favorite pet. And this, too,  
without an implement. Driesbach with  
his own hands choking the leopard to  
death.

The Little Shoes Did It.

A young man, who had been reclaimed  
from the vice of intemperance, was called  
upon to tell how he was led to give up  
drinking. He arose, but looked for a  
moment very confused. All he could  
remember was that he was once a drunk-  
ard. With a thick voice, as if his heart was  
in his throat, he kept repeating this. There  
was a stare of perplexity on every face,  
and at length some thoughtless young  
people began to titter. The man in all  
his embarrassment, however, did not seem  
to notice it. He went on, and the sound of  
the gong filled all hearts with a sickening  
fear.

The rain was falling in torrents and  
pattering on the heavy oil-skin clothing  
of the men who were standing in the  
chilly gusts, and the sea broke in white  
crests of foam. A dense and pitchy  
cloud issued from the smoke-stacks. A few  
lights were moving about, and shadows  
were cast on the water. The men were  
carried a lantern along the sloping deck.  
The testing-room was occupied by an  
electrician, who was quietly working with  
his magical instrument, and the cable  
could be heard winding over the wheels  
of the pulleys, and the sound of the  
"drum" recorded his progress.

The electrician rose from his seat sud-  
denly, and struck the alarm. The next  
instant each person on board knew that  
the ship was in danger. The engines  
were stopped and reversed within two  
minutes. Blue lights were burned on the  
paddle-boxes, and showed a knot in the  
cable as it lay in the trough.

It was a very intricate knot that an old  
sailor cannot untie, and the old sailors on  
the Great Eastern twisted and untwisted  
this coil until they succeeded in un-  
tying it. The insulation remained  
perfect, and in a few hours all was right  
again. The accident caused much ill-  
feeling, however, as the men who had  
slight an occurrence might bring the ex-  
pedition to a disastrous end.

On July 27, after a voyage of fifteen  
days, the Great Eastern finished her work,  
and the cable was hauled on board the  
American shore-end, which had been  
laid by another vessel.—*St. Nicholas.*

LUNATICS DO NOT SHED TEARS.—From  
the British Medical Journal: One of the  
most curious facts connected with mad-  
ness is the fact that lunatics do not shed  
tears. Whatever the form of mad-  
ness, tears are conspicuous by their ab-  
sence, as much in the depression of mania  
as in the excitement of dementia. The pa-  
tient in a lunatic asylum is discovered in  
tears, it will be found that it is a patient  
either beginning to recover, or an emo-  
tional outbreak in an epileptic who is  
scarcely truly insane, while actually in-  
sane, he is devoid of tears. The patient in  
tears, it is only retreating reason  
which can once more unloose the foun-  
tains of their tears. Even when a lunatic  
is telling one in fervid language how he  
has been deprived of his children, or how  
he has been persecuted by a tyrant, or how  
he has been wronged by a cruel master, he  
never sheds a tear. The ready gush of tears  
which accompanies the plaint of the sane  
man contrasts strangely with the dry-eyed  
appeal of the lunatic. It is, indeed, seen that  
tears give utterance to feelings which when  
pent-up lead to madness. It is one of the  
privileges of reason to be able to weep.  
Amid all the misery of the insane they  
find no relief in tears.

THE HERMAN FLY.—This destructive  
insect made its appearance in the wheat  
fields last fall to a considerable extent,  
and did much damage; but one fact con-  
nected with its appearance, or rather re-  
tardance, has been perpetually borne in  
mind, and that is, only the early sown  
wheat that is attacked, and this mostly  
when early sowing is followed by a long  
spell of mild weather, like that of last  
autumn, during which the grain becomes  
quite rampant.

It does not take long for the beginning of October—  
which is early enough in most years—is  
seldom if ever attacked by the fly. There  
is a statement now before us of a farmer  
in Western New York, who says that  
he sowed his wheat on the 18th and 20th  
of September, his neighbors sowing in the  
latter end of August, and that while his  
crop was wholly free from the fly, and yielded over twenty  
bushels to the acre, the crops of his  
neighbors were nearly destroyed. He fur-  
ther says that a barrel of salt to the acre  
will destroy the midge and cause the  
grain to ripen from three to six days  
earlier. We think there is wisdom in his  
statement.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Laying the Cable of 1866.

It may seem a simple matter to dis-  
tribute or "pay out" the cable, but in  
practice it is exceedingly difficult. Twenty-  
seven miles of cable were hauled from the  
tank in which it is lying, coiled in a can-  
vas suit, without pockets, and in boots  
without nails. Their duty is to ease each  
coil as it passes out of the tank, and to  
give notice of the marks painted on the  
cable one mile apart. Near the entrance  
of the tank it runs over a grooved wheel  
and along an iron trough until it reaches  
that part of the deck where the "paying  
out" machine is placed. The latter con-  
sists of six grooved wheels, each provided  
with a smaller wheel, called a "jockey,"  
placed against the upper side of the groove  
so as to press against the cable as it goes  
through, and retard or help its progress.  
These six wheels and their jockeys are  
themselves controlled by brakes, and  
after it has been embraced by them the  
cable winds round a "drum" four times.  
The drum is another wheel, four feet  
in diameter and nine inches deep, which is  
also controlled by powerful brakes; and  
from the drum the cable passes over another  
grooved wheel before it gets to the "dy-  
namometer" wheel. The dynamometer  
is an instrument which shows the exact  
degree of strain on the cable, and the  
wheel attached to it rises and falls as the  
strain is greater or less. Thence the ca-  
ble is sent over another deeply grooved  
wheel into the sea. On deck is a small  
house, which is filled with delicate sci-  
entific instruments. As the cable is paid  
out, it is tested here, and a small bell or  
a smaller thing is driven through the  
cable, and the insulation is spoiled, an in-  
strument called the galvanometer instantly  
records the fact, and warning is given at  
all parts of the ship. The man in charge  
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# The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, March 21st, 1878.

**An Aqueous Effusion.**  
The last *Wasp* had a full column poem in it entitled "High Old Water," after the style of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," portions of which will be appreciated by our readers. We quote as follows:

From the rock-ribbed, wild Sierras  
Comes the tale of High Old Water,  
Down the torrent grand cascades  
Through the turbid Sacramento,  
Breaking levees, sweeping houses,  
Drowning cattle, searing people,  
Flooding islands, joining cities,  
In the Sacramento Valley,  
Comes a deluge from the Feather,  
Mokelumne and Cosumnes,  
San Joaquin and Calaveras,  
Stanislaus and Merced rivers  
From the north and from the southland  
Comes the rush of High Old Water,  
All the State is inundated  
With the flood of High Old Water,  
All the streams are overflowing,  
Springs and fountains, rills and streamlets,  
Gurgles, splash, o'erleap their limits,  
Inundate the farmer's orchards,  
Drown his growing grain on  
Cause a heap of mud destruction  
In their passage to the ocean.  
Pass the shores of Sherman Island,  
Robert Grant and many others,  
Through the narrow Carquinez  
And the low lands of Solano  
Comes the muddy inundation  
To the bay of San Francisco.  
Where at last the mighty ocean  
Swallows up this High Old Water,  
But there have been mighty blessings  
From this wondrous High Old Water,  
Copious rains have been refreshing  
To the dry and thirsty valley,  
Giving promise of a harvest  
That shall far outweigh the damage  
Caused by floods and inundations  
To the substance of the Grange,  
Or the heads of sheep and cattle  
That have perished this damp winter.  
When the waters have subsided  
Then the farmer will discover  
That the damage has been trivial,  
And that when they reap next summer,  
Heavy crops of all the cereals  
Will repay them for the losses  
They've sustained through High Old Water.

**The Child Musician.**  
He had played for his lordship's levee,  
He had played for his ladyship's whim,  
Till the poor little head was heavy,  
And the poor little brain would swim,  
And the face grew peaked and eerie,  
And the large eyes strange and bright,  
And they said—oh late—"He is weary,  
He shall rest for at least to-night."  
But at dawn, when the birds were waking,  
And they watched in the silent room,  
With the sound of unbroken cord breathing,  
A something snapped in the gloom.  
'Twas a string of his violinello,  
And they heard him stir in his bed,  
"Make room for a tired little fellow,  
Kind God!" was the last that he said.

## General News Items.

Mr. Keely, of "motor" fame, is a hopeless bankrupt.  
Kearney, the reformer, spoke in Sacramento Monday evening.  
Clear Lake is reported to have risen 11 feet above high water mark, and is still rising slowly.  
The Sunday Open Letter was afflicted with the worst dose of poetry we have seen for a long time.

The Legislature has passed an Act providing for two sessions of the Supreme Court in Los Angeles, annually.  
A special from Constantinople says that the steamer Sphinx was burned near Cape Eila, on March 11th, and 700 lives were lost.

At least one-half the lambs in Northern Sonoma died this winter from the long-continued rains. Few losses of old ones are reported.  
The Chinese of San Francisco are petitioning the Legislature to give them a separate school for the little Johnny. The petition was laid on the table.

Now, Jos. Cook says that "Darwin's hypothesis of panglosses involved several untenable subsidiary hypotheses." Very few people supposed it was as bad as that.

The *Estimote Argus* says it is estimated that nearly \$100,000 will be required to repair the road and bridge damaged from the rains of this winter in Sonoma county.

Dudley Sheppardson, the murderer of J. T. Arnold, of Colusa, was held to answer before the April term of the Colusa Grand Jury. He was denied the privilege of giving bail.

The workmen of Oakland have elected Mayor, Police Judge and City Attorney. The Superintendent of Public Schools and Marshal remain to be heard from, as their election is yet doubtful.

A famine is raging in Northern China, and thousands of children are sold for food. No less than nine millions of people are reported destitute. The Foreign Relief Committee has appealed to England and America for aid.

A Mr. Higin is called the "Grand Khan of Korn," because he owns and pays taxes on 157,281 acres of land, covering over 230 square miles, in Kern county, Cal. Only five British peers own as large or larger tract of land.

The dollar of 412 grains silver, 900 fine, is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and for all sums due to, or payable by the Government, including duties upon imports and interest and principal of the public debt.

A Parisian has discovered a new use for jute fibre. Woven in textile fabrics this material produces fine effects on light and color. It takes dye readily, and on a simple fabric may be so arranged as to imitate velvet in relief patterns.

President W. S. Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has procured some seeds of the "umbrella pine," of Japan, that does not produce a seed until it is 100 years old. There is but one of these trees in this country and that is growing in a garden near Boston.

After an absence of seventy years heretics have returned on mass to the shores of Sweden, and the fisheries are in their glory again, to the great relief of the country. The last disappearance was in 1620, and according to tradition they should be plentiful for sixty or eighty years to come.

The strait of the Dardanelles, anciently known as Hellespont, has taken its present name from the four forts built at its entrance in the seventeenth century—two by Mahomet II, and two by Mahomet IV. These were constructed to prevent the approach of war ships to Constantinople.

Thirty odd years ago a child was born in a Welsh poor-house. A few days ago the charity boy, since the hero of many strange adventures and vicissitudes, died with the Prince of Wales and received an obituary notice from the Royal Geographical Society. Was there any wider romance than the life of Stanley?

Missouri is not the only State which has suffered from the cholera. Of the 1,000,000 people in the United States last year, it is estimated that 538,844 died of cholera, involving a loss in money value of \$1,384,415. The information comes through the State Department of Agriculture, and is reliable.

The introduction of glass printing types though perhaps not a thing of the very near future, would still, if accomplished, work quite a revolution in the healthfulness of the printer's trade, and in the appearance of the printed office. Toughest glass is now being largely experimented with, in hopes of its substitution for the metal now used for type.

An old wood-cut of Tom Hendricks was palmed off on several credulous newspapers as the XII.

The *Terre Haute Express* says the newspaper profession is noted for its humble and unobtrusive merit.

A New York policeman was discovered awaking on his beat the other night. He will be discharged.

Perhaps Turkey can raise the wherewith to pay the indemnity demanded by Russia by coining the Golden Horn.

Life having become a burden to the Turk, the *Star* says with a sweet Iberian accent, "Let me Asia all I can."

The *Record-Union* favors granite crossings for the Sacramento river, as they will not "float upward with the tide."

A London paper estimates that during the last 200 days of 1877 human blood flowed at the rate of forty gallons an hour.

"What is to be done with the devil?" asks the *Buffalo Express*. If he is through taking profits, let him distribute brevier until it is too large to go to the mail.

The German Government has adopted the telephone for use in its army, but is having no end of trouble with it. It is an American instrument, and has to be taught German before the natives can understand it.

It is gravely intimated that William Wellock, the agitator, is a spy sent over here from England to engender strife and trouble. The National Labor Party has appointed a committee to inquire into the matter.

A terrible crime was perpetrated in Monroe on Sunday last. A man named Morris Kaiser getting despondent from poverty, killed his wife and six children and then set fire to his house, losing his own life in the conflagration.

It is asserted that the most eloquent man in the Virginia Senate is a colored man, Mr. W. N. Stephens. He made a very brilliant speech the other day. Senator Stephens was a slave, and is now about thirty years old. He has been graduated by two colleges—one at Richmond and the other at Philadelphia.

Salmon have commenced running in the Columbia river, fully a month earlier than usual. Last year the canneries were worried in the salmon trade, but most of them will be able to pull through, and they are now preparing to "take every salmon in the river." Knowing eyes predict a good run this year.

The steamer *Timor*, with 26 locomotives for the Russian Government, sailed from Philadelphia on March 10th. Each locomotive is stored away in pieces and will be put together by mechanics who went with the steamer. The *Wichman*, with the remainder of the locomotives to complete the present order, sailed on the 11th.

A depopulation of affairs exists in one of the counties in Minnesota. In the past two years 13,300 acres of growing wheat have been ruined by grasshoppers, and now the farmers, who have 20,000 acres ready for seeding, say that unless the grain is furnished them by the State they cannot plant more than one-half of the land prepared.

At Cannes, in front of a small bootmaker's shop, the English tourist may find the following inscription in his own language: "Repairs hung with stage coach." After long and anxious thought he may arrive at the bootmaker's making, who only wishes to inform his numerous patrons that "repairs are executed with diligence."

Ben. Garvin, an engineer on the Fond du Lac narrow-gauge, is one of the oldest railway engineers in the country. He ran the first train into Montpelier, Vt., in 1843. In 1859 he hauled the first train out of Oshkosh into Chicago. He boarded his first engine nearly thirty-five years ago in the Green Mountain State, and in his continuous service has never killed a man, woman, or child.

Parisians are coming to regard horseflesh as quite a table luxury. The consumption of food in 1860 was commensurate in the face of great prejudice, but it steadily advanced in favor during the siege and last year averaged one thousand animals per month. The old workmen when past usefulness in life, is handed over to the cuisine to do duty as a table dainty.

The work of preparing, classifying and packing the minerals for the Paris Exposition is being pushed with vigor. The collection will make quite a creditable show. The Committee expect to be ready to make a shipment of fifty cases by the first of April. There is no time to lose. If parties want their minerals represented they should send in their specimens at once.

According to the last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in Texas, that State has yet undisposed land 5,282,200 acres, but the Commissioner adds that should the drafts be as great for the next five years as for the past, by the close of the fiscal year 1881 Texas will have disposed of all her public domain. All the best lands in the organized counties are already appropriated.

A traveler in Western Iowa, while riding along, came to a large sign which implored him to "Look out for the locomotive!" He accordingly rode down the track for a better view, and while he was obligingly "looking out" for it, it came along. He saw it, but he had to sit in a ditch and wait until a freight train and thirty-five cars passed by, before he could get back to the other piece of his horse.

A tide of emigration is setting toward Mississippi and Texas, from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, chiefly from among the farmers. It is said that thousands are going in colonies of from ten to a hundred families. Associations and committees are formed, agents are sent to select places for settlement, and emigration follows. The inducements offered are land of surpassing richness for comparatively small price, excellence of climate, and cheap colored labor.

A snow storm began Thursday night in the Black Hills, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is still raging, and is one of the heaviest snow storms that has taken place in local for years. The stormy day extended from Julesburg to Bitter Creek, a distance of 400 miles. There is some very heavy drifts in different places of the road. Union Pacific trains are all laid up at stations, for safety, and for the comfort of passengers, until the storm abates.

A single firm in New Haven imported last year nearly 600,000 pounds of cochineal, valued at nearly \$600,000, from the Canary Islands. The cochineal insect is a native of South America, and was for a long time confined to Mexico, where it feeds on the nopal. At present it is raised in seed and berry. The collection of these insects is very tedious work, and the number above referred to represented a vast amount of labor. The best insects have a purplish gray color, the darker varieties being less valuable.

When Tunis was a Roman province it supported a population of 20,000,000, but now the number of inhabitants does not exceed 1,500,000. The British Consul General in Algeria attributes this change to the extensive destruction of forests which has taken place since ancient times. Vast plains, now covered with arid sand, were formerly dotted with timber. Since the removal of the forest the fertile moisture which once gave the country its agricultural prosperity has been largely buried under the sands of the desert.

Emerson is in the dumps. He discourses as follows: "The Government is carried on in bar-rooms and in the minds that shine in bar-rooms. Each aspirant for power views his rival to see which can step the lowest and depart the widest from the right. This is a sad spectacle when the great party of property and education drive and buckle away the principle of humanity and the dearest rights and hopes and aspirations of mankind. The trustees of power are only energetic when mischief can be done, imbecile when evils are to be prevented, faltering and compromising when the gravest issues arise, so that we cannot depend upon them to save us."

The State Senate on Monday passed laws changing the fish and game regulations of the State.

Kearney says if Stanford doesn't discharge his Chinamen, the Kearneys will confiscate all his property.

At Point Lobos the rains have washed away the earth at one place and exposed a human skeleton.

The steamer *Constitution* left Philadelphia on Tuesday last with 500 tons of exhibits for the *Centennial Exposition*.

Cal. Boynton is about to swim from Toledo to Lisbon, a distance of 700 miles; then he will try to cross the Straits of Gibraltar.

A fire occurred in Santa Rosa last Saturday in which Lachman V. Jacobs' winery and distillery were destroyed. Loss, \$10,000.

A man should never be allowed to own his own house, for the reason that he is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

There is a bill before the Legislature to appropriate \$5,322 to pay the claims of the militia who were called out in San Francisco during the time when a riot was feared.

The two lines of steamers running between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, have effected a compromise and raised the price for freight and passengers to the old rates.

Miss G. Parker, ex-Secretary of South Carolina, has been released on her own recognizance, and will be used as a State witness in the prosecution of his former associates in office.

The Emperor William is 50 years old; the King of Holland, 60; the Czar, 48; Queen Victoria, 68; the Emperor Francis Joseph, 67; the Sultan, 34; the Sultan, 35; the King of Greece, 35; the King of Spain, 30.

The little daughter of a leading physician in a certain country town presented the following as her first school essay: "There was a little girl, and she was sick. She sent for my papa, and she died very quick."

The San Francisco Medical Society has been examining the case of a Chinaman afflicted with leprosy. The opinion was expressed that the disease must be an epidemic in the low valleys of California.

De Chalil says he saw a child in Africa who had three hundred wives, and it only cost him three cents a year to dress them in the height of fashion. Those bachelors among us who declare they cannot support a wife ought to go to Africa at once.

The San Francisco *Call* is now printed on a Hoe Web Perfecting Press. Heretofore 20,000 copies an hour was considered a marvelous feat of printing. The *Call* press is capable of printing 30,000 an hour, and folding the papers at the same time. This press cost \$20,000.

J. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California is on a visit to Sacramento. He says that a flood occurred in 1858 which covered all the Indian mounds in the Sacramento Valley, and was so high that the water came within two feet of entering Sutter's Fort. He estimates that if Sacramento, as it stands at present, had been in existence then, it would have been four or five feet at least above the high grade.

A Paris society has applied to the Lord Mayor of London for permission to open an establishment in London for the preparation and sale of horseflesh as food. The Lord Mayor responded that no permission was necessary. The promoters of the new industry rely upon the foreigners in London to make it successful. There are now sixty-one horseflesh markets open in Paris.

**Home Education in Kindness.**  
It was easy, too, and pleasant to teach the children to love and tend tenderly all living things, says F. W. Farrar; to observe the little black-eyed squirrel without disturbing him, while he cracked his nut; to watch the bird as he flew, and to see that he had learned to sit there fearlessly, and not scurry away at their approach, and to visit the haunts of the moose-horn without causing any commotion to her or her little black velvet progeny. Visitors who stayed at the house were always delighted to see how all creatures seemed to trust the children; how the canary would crawl in its cage when any one came near; how the mouse would come trotting to boys across the field; and the swans floating up and plume their mantling wings, expecting food and caresses, whenever they came in sight. Let man and his little black velvet progeny, therefore, be taught to love and tend tenderly all living things; there will be many, many thousands more in the world "in the rich dawn of an ampler day," as the gradual yet noble progress of social and moral improvement becomes possible.

More like him who came to the ideal of the loftiest, yet the lowliest, of the most clear-sighted, yet the most loving, of the most happy, yet the most humble manhood.

**Memory.**  
Memory is but another name for tears, vain regrets, unspoken sorrows, and aching hearts. How many hours of pain it gives, and what trifling things cause it to spring into activity. The murderer in his cell, watching the sun which to him sets forever, remembers that at such a time he knelt at his mother's knee to utter "Our Father," and is shaken with fear at the approach of death, opening the gates of eternal misery.

The lonely hour on foreign shores picks up by the way a humble flower and sighs as he carries him back to his own beloved home where wife and children anxiously await his return.

The sad exile trembles and weeps as the never-forgotten strains of his country's national air comes floating on the night breeze. The words of a simple melody, unheard for years, summon the loved and loved ones, the deeply falling snow, those footsteps never more to be watched for. The splendor of the moon is to many a reminder of the sin or sorrow that cannot be recalled.

Memory, it is true, may bring no self-accusation, yet far from welcome it is, and many are the weary hearts praying, fighting against this gift of God, which is a source of misery so long as it lasts.

**Useful Knowledge.**  
Cut the following out and paste it in your scrap-book: "A man walks three miles in an hour. A horse trots seven. Steamboats run eighteen. Sailing vessels make ten. Slow rivers flow five. Rapid rivers flow seven. Storms move thirty-six. Hurricanes eighty. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. A barrel of pork 260. A tub of butter 24. A bushel of wheat 60. A bushel of corn 56. A bushel of oats 48. A bushel of barley 48. A bushel of rye 48. A bushel of clover seed 60. A bushel of timothy seed 60. A bushel of alfalfa seed 60. A bushel of clover hay 1,000. A bushel of timothy hay 1,000. A bushel of alfalfa hay 1,000. A bushel of clover straw 1,000. A bushel of timothy straw 1,000. A bushel of alfalfa straw 1,000. A bushel of clover chaff 1,000. A bushel of timothy chaff 1,000. A bushel of alfalfa chaff 1,000. A bushel of clover meal 1,000. A bushel of timothy meal 1,000. A bushel of alfalfa meal 1,000. A bushel of clover bran 1,000. A bushel of timothy bran 1,000. 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